

## 9<sup>th</sup> Grade Final Exam Review Sheet

### Textbook References

#### **World War One**

##### *Chapter 11*

1. How did each of the following long-term causes contribute to the outbreak of war: the formation of alliances, nationalism, imperialism, and militarism? 372-374
2. What nations comprised the Central Powers (Triple Alliance)? Allies (Triple Entente)? 373-374
3. How did the assassination of Franz Ferdinand spark the outbreak of war? 374
4. What was the new style of warfare that developed in Europe (especially along the western front)? 376
5. What new weapons were created to overcome the stalemate this new warfare produced? 384-385
6. How did U-boats impact the war? 383
7. Why did the United States follow a policy of neutrality until 1917? 377
8. Explain how the following convinced the United States that neutrality was no longer an option: Lusitania, Sussex, Sussex Pledge, resumption of U-boat attacks, Zimmerman Note, and the Russian Revolution. 378-380
9. How did the following help mobilize America for war: Selective Service Act, War Industries Board, War Labor Board, Food Administration, Fuel Administration, and Liberty Loans? (Think of the intentions and accomplishments of each.) 382-383, 388-391
10. How did the Trading with the Enemy Act, the Sedition Act, and the Espionage Act compromise civil liberties? 392, 396-397
11. What were the main ideas of the Fourteen Points? 399
12. How did the Treaty of Versailles attempt to create / maintain peace in Europe after WWI? 400-403
13. How did the Treaty of Versailles affect Germany? 400-403
14. Why didn't Congress ratify the Treaty of Versailles? 401-402

#### **The Roaring Twenties**

##### *Chapter 12, Chapter 13*

15. Describe the Red Scare? What was the connection between communists, anarchists, and political radicals to the Red Scare? 412-414
16. What happened to Sacco and Vanzetti? How was their trial and execution linked to the Red Scare? 413-414
17. What was the Teapot Dome scandal? 420-421
18. How did advertising and credit affect the American economy? 425-427
19. Why was the prosperity of the 1920s considered superficial? 426-427
20. Describe popular culture during the 1920s. 446-451
21. What were the social, political, and economic changes that affected women in the 1920s? 440-443
22. What was the impact of the automobile? 422-424
23. What was the Harlem Renaissance and the Lost Generation? 452-457
24. What was the issue and result of the Scopes Monkey Trial? How did this trial help to illustrate the urban/rural divide and the clash of conservative and progressive cultures? 434-436, 438-439
25. How did the role of women change in the 1920s (think: flappers, double standard, work opportunities, family life, etc)? 440-443
26. What were the racial trends in the 1920s? (think: Great Migration and the Ku Klux Klan) 415, 452-454
27. Describe the problems with the enforcement of prohibition and the Volstead Act? How did prohibition impact the life of 1920s Americans? 435-437
28. What role did the stock market play in the economy and society of the 1920s (think: margin buying, speculation, etc.)? 466-467
29. Why is the decade of the 1920s called both "The Jazz Age" and the "Roaring Twenties"? How did this decade both unify and divide America? *This is a thematic question for which you must develop an original answer.*

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#### The Great Depression and New Deal

Chapter 14, Chapter 15

30. What factors led to the stock market crash on Black Tuesday? 466-469
31. What were the long-term and immediate causes of the Great Depression? 464-471
32. Describe the immediate reactions to the Great Depression by President Hoover's administration. 478-481
33. Describe the effects of the Great Depression on American citizens. 472-477
34. Describe the Dust Bowl and the migration patterns of the Okies. 474
35. What brought the "Bonus Army" to Washington D.C. and how did Congress respond to their demands? 482-483
36. Explain the differences between Hoover's idea of rugged individualism and FDR's belief in direct relief? 478, 489 *You should have a graphic organizer in your notebook that contrasts Hoover's and FDR's beliefs about providing relief to the American citizens.*
37. What was the philosophy motivating the New Deal. 489
38. What was the intent of the Emergency Banking Act and ensuing Bank Holiday? Did the Bank Holiday achieve its aim? 490
39. What was the purpose of FDR's fireside chats? 490
40. Explain the following programs of the New Deal: Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Public Works Administration (PWA), Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), National Recovery Act (NRA), Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC), Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), Federal Housing Administration (FHA), Works Progress Administration (WPA), National Labor Relations Act – Wagner Act. 490-492, 496-501, *chart on page 500*
41. Explain FDR's battle with the Supreme Court (court packing). What were the effects of this crisis? 492-493
42. What were the critics of the New Deal? 493-494, 516
43. Explain the Fair Labor Standards Act and explain why it was important in raising the standard of living for all Americans. 518
44. Explain the long-term/enduring effects of the Great Depression. 515-519

#### World War Two

Chapter 16, Chapter 17

45. How was World War Two a direct result of World War One and the Treaty of Versailles? 400-401, 403, 406, 528-533
46. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, what was America's foreign policy? What prompted popular support for this policy? 534-535
47. What was President Roosevelt's reaction to the start of the war in Europe? 534-535
48. Explain the purposes and limitations of the Washington Conferences and the Kellogg-Briand Pact. 419-420, 534
49. What general factors led to the rise of dictators in Italy, Germany, Japan, and the USSR throughout the 1920s and 1930s? 528-533
50. What is fascism? What were the reasons that fascism rose in nations like Italy, Germany, and Spain? 528-533, *You should have an information organizer in your notebooks that explains fascism and details the rise of the fascist dictators.*
51. How did Germany, Japan, and Italy demonstrate militarism and imperialism in Asia, Africa, and Europe in the years preceding World War Two? 529-533, 536-538, *You should have an information organizer in your notebooks that lists the militaristic expansion of the Axis powers as well as the international reactions (a.k.a. appeasement).*
52. What was the rationale for and examples of Europe's policy of appeasement? 537-538, *You should have an information organizer in your notebooks that lists the militaristic expansion of the Axis powers as well as the international reactions (a.k.a. appeasement).*
53. What was the outcome of the Munich Conference? What was the irony of Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement about securing "peace in our time"? 537-538
54. What was the immediate cause of World War Two? 539

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55. Explain America's foreign policy statements in the beginning of World War Two. (Neutrality Acts, cash-and-carry, Selective Service and Training Act, Lend-Lease Act, "arsenal of democracy," Atlantic Charter) 534-535, 550-554
56. What was the Nazi goal of the Battle of the Atlantic? 553, 570
57. Explain what happened on December 7, 1941 that would lead President Roosevelt to describe it as "a date that will live in infamy." What was the American response to the actions of this date? 554-557
58. Identify the principal nations of the Allied and Axis power. Who lead each of these nations? 551-554
59. How did the US government display their distrust of people of Japanese descent in the USA? How did the Nisei seek to break the stereotype? 594-595, 573
60. What was the blitzkrieg tactic used by the Nazis in Poland and Britain? 539-541
61. Explain genocide as used by the Nazis. 542-549